

# May



# ILP



## Newsletter

### State Updates-Erin Kinavey

Thank you to everyone who was in attendance last week for the Early Childhood Mental Health Conference and/or our 1 day coordinators get together. At the conference I saw a lot of enthusiasm and interest generated by the speakers as well as conversing amongst peers.

As for our day together it was great to have almost everyone together to review the final policies and procedures as well as the strategic plan. We look forward to

moving forward with our regulation process this summer.

In the near future we will be including an AILPA section in our monthly newsletter. Our aim will be to keep the newsletters posted on our website

*Health and Social Services*

**May, 2013**

#### **Special points of interest:**

- Reflective Facilitation calls for ILP will continue monthly in FY14'.

### **Autism, One Tip– Meghan Johnson**

When you have children with autism, you are likely to come across all sorts of oddities with clothing. Common quirks include chewing or sucking on sleeves, having great discomfort from elastics and labels and wanting to take their clothes off.

One tip I keep hearing from parents of children with autism is that their kids find it much more comfortable to sleep in one-piece pajamas. It may well be the lack of elastic around the waist, since the belly seems to be especially tender for many with autism. They can be hard to find though, so if you find a supply, stock up. Clothing designed to meet the quirks of autism can make night time much more comfortable.



One tip offered to help keep the child in pajamas who always wants to take them off, is to purchase pajamas that are fastened in the back, that way the child cannot get to the zipper or the buttons. This of course works best for younger children, but has been an effective strategy to keep them in their pajamas through the night.

Do you have the child with autism that loves wearing his old clothes rather than his new ones? Dressing, grooming and presentation are areas of life skills that we try to incorporate into the education of children with autism. However, there are small areas where we face a challenge. Getting children to wear new clothes, is one of them. Children and adults with autism tend to prefer to wear old, faded worn out clothes, and it can be quite difficult to get them to



change.

So why does this happen? Old clothes are simply more comfortable than new ones. It makes perfect sense. Old clothes are softer and must be so much easier to wear for children who have sensory hypersensitivity. The solution is simple. Wash new clothes a couple of times before you introduce them to your child. Ensure that all the starch is gone. Choose soft, comfortable fabrics rather than anything scratchy. And if all of this doesn't work, let the child wear an old vest underneath their newer clothes. These little adaptations can make dressing easier for children with autism. Try to avoid clothing styles that are tight or that have a lot of seams, zippers, and/or other fasteners.

Krista James— Alaska Autism Resource Center

## ACE STUDY— Lisa Balivet

Patrick Sidmore presented national and state ACE Study (Adverse Childhood Experiences Study) data at the Early Childhood Mental Health Institute in Early May. Patrick holds an MSW and is a Research Analyst with the Alaska Mental Health Board. He has an interest in the national efforts to promote early ACE risk identification. The ACE Study is one of the largest investigations ever conducted to assess associations between childhood maltreatment and later-life health and well-being. Erin and I have been working with Patrick to take a closer look at the use of ACE scores in the ILP data system. ACE scores suggest predictors of major risk for illness and death. We do not currently capture all eight ACE risk categories (verbal abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, household mental illness, household substance abuse, domestic violence, parental separation/divorce, and incarcerated family members). We are looking at capturing these risk factors particularly with our CAPTA referrals. We believe this additional risk information will be useful in education and prevention. On a national level,

Sweet May hath  
come to love us,  
Flowers, trees, their  
blossoms don; And  
through the blue  
heavens above us  
The very clouds  
move on [Heinrich  
Heine Quotes](#)

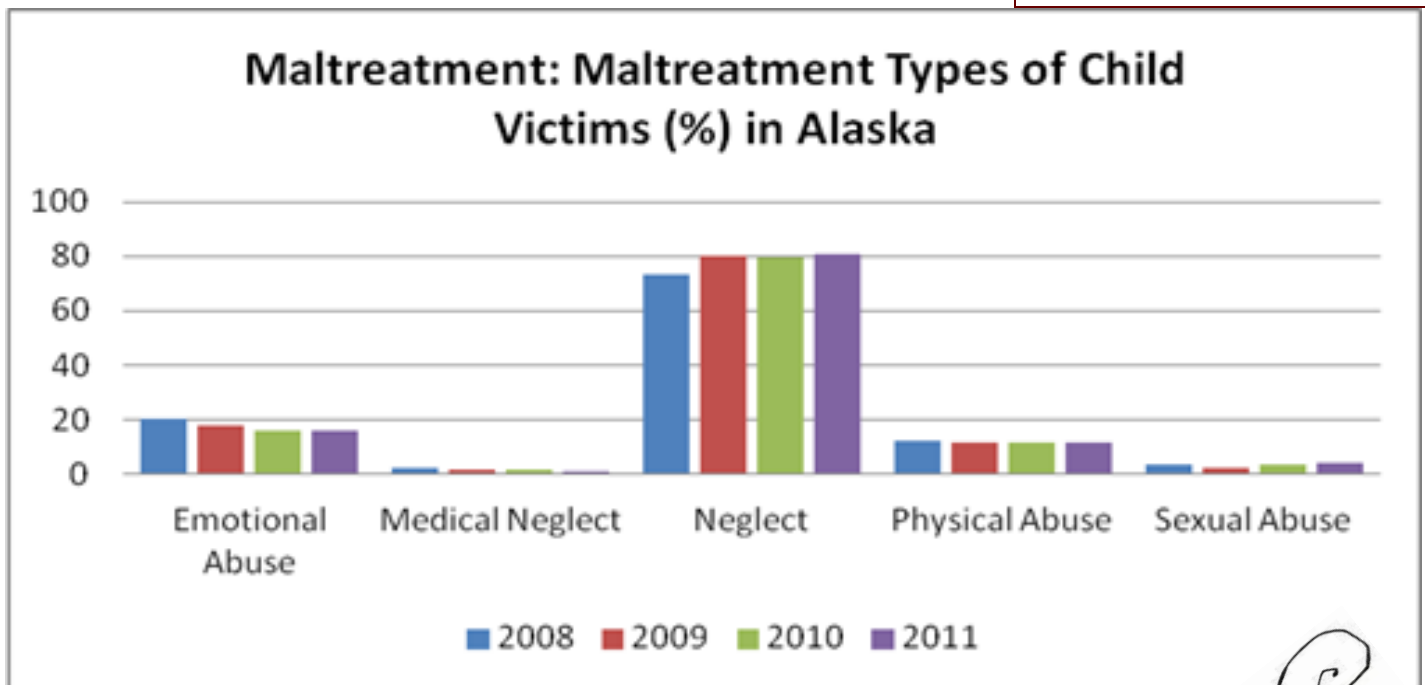
“The high prevalence of ACEs underscores the need for 1) additional efforts at the state and local level to reduce and prevent child maltreatment and associated family dysfunction and 2) further development and dissemination of trauma-focused services to treat stress-related health outcomes associated with ACEs.”(source: Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, CDC, December 17, 2010 <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5949a1.htm>)

A preliminary look at the ILP data indicates that risk factors may be under reported in the ILP database. I will be working with the ORCA Data staff (OCS) to see if these risk factors are captured and can be imported into the ILP Database. We welcome your feedback on the collection of these risk factors and how you might be able to use this information at the local level. – Lisa



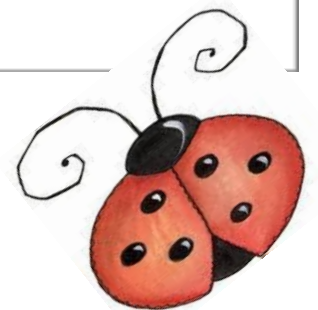
**State Office Closed  
for Memorial Day.  
May 27th**

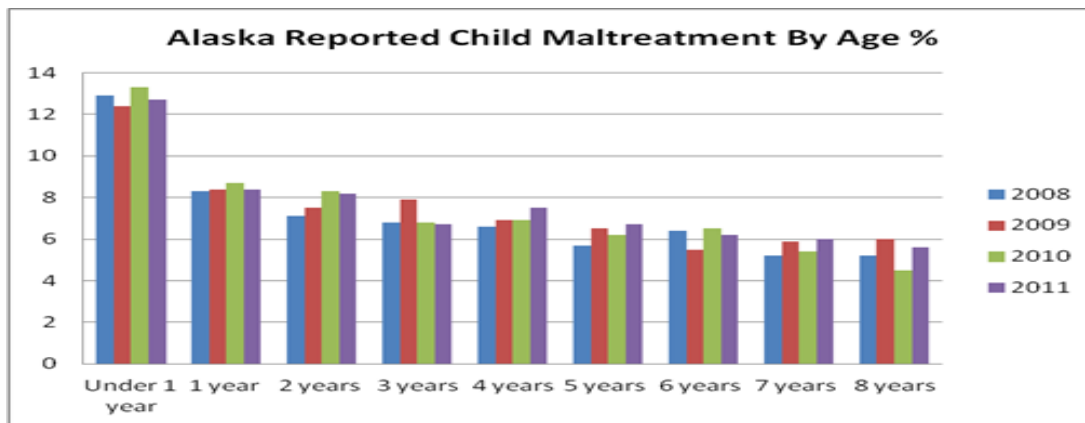
The following data provide a snapshot of State and ILP specific maltreatment data:



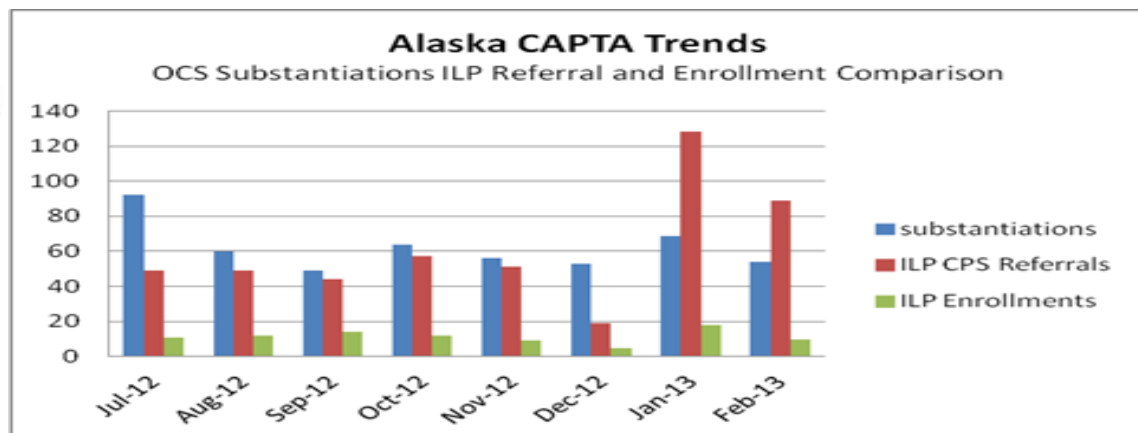
Percentages may total more than 100 because children can be victims of more than one type of maltreatment.

Source: Children’s Bureau Child Welfare Outcomes Report to Congress 2008-2011 , <http://cwoutcomes.acf.hhs.gov/data/overview>





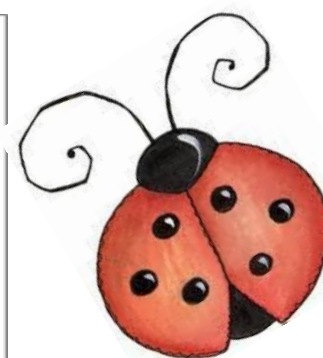
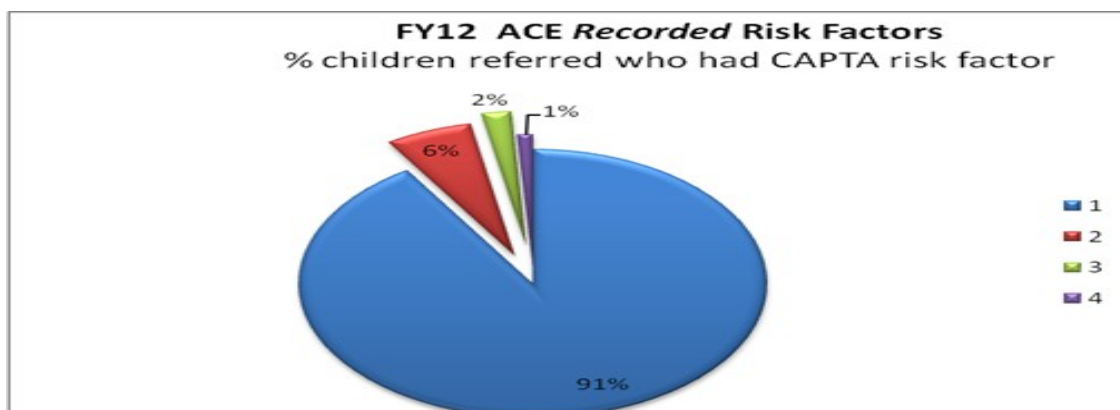
Source: Children's Bureau Child Welfare Outcomes Report to Congress 2008-2011 , <http://cwoutcomes.acf.hhs.gov/data/overview>



Source: Live ILP Database

Of all children referred in FY12 with one or more of the following risk factors:

CAPTA - Substantiated report of harm', 'Family Unable to Meet Essential Needs', 'History of Violence in the Home', 'Chemical or Substance Abuse in the Home, the percent of referrals with 1, 2, 3, or 4 risk factors recorded.



For more information: ACE Study: <http://www.cdc.gov/ace/index.htm>

National and State Child Abuse and Neglect Statistics: [https://www.childwelfare.gov/systemwide/statistics/can/stat\\_natl\\_state.cfm](https://www.childwelfare.gov/systemwide/statistics/can/stat_natl_state.cfm)

Child and Adolescent Well-Being: [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/nscaw2\\_baseline.pdf](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/nscaw2_baseline.pdf)